

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1826.

[NUMBER 101.

THE REFLECTOR.

FROM THE HALIFAX (N. C.) COMPILER.

AN ELEGANT LETTER,
From a Father, on the Death of a favourite Child.

DEAR FRIEND,—I have lost a favourite son, who was my delight, and his mother's rapture. Oh! what a fleeting show is this world!—There is, my friend, a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life; and while we admire the spreading leaves, and unfolding bloom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised, that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of all earthly pleasures. This my frequent rhyme will continue, I believe, "till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose upon a bed of dust." The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now to thy living friend, the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and beloved child, the little companion of my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in the agonies of pain, while I poured over him tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him lying—dead—coffined—I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewell!—I have heard the bell toll him to the silent vault, and am scarcely a father—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain!—With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burthen of my arm! What hours of anxiety have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented!—Amiable was his person, sensible his mind. All who saw, loved him; all who knew him, admired a playful genius which out-ran his years. The sun no sooner rose than it was eclipsed: No sooner was the flower opened than it was cut down! My mind eagerly revolved every moment of past joy. All the paternal affections rush like torrent to overwhelm me. Wherever I go, I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him. What does this world present but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born—in agonies he dies; what fills up the interval? Momentary joys and lasting pains; within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, rapine, bloodshed and murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain drop, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed.—To me a church-yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest. I praise, with Solomon, the dead more than the living. I will call reason and Religion to my aid: Prayers and tears cannot restore my child, and to God, who made us, we must submit.—Perhaps he was snatched in mercy from some impending wo. In life he might have been miserable, in death he must be happy. I will not consider him confined in the grave, or moulder in dust, but risen—clad with true glory and immortality—gone to the regions of eternal day where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice and pain. The hand which was busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp. That voice which was music to my ears, now warbles sweet symphonies to our Father, Lord and King. Those feet which came to welcome me from toil! My arms receive him—and for the blessing used to thank God, now traverse the starry pavements of the heavens. The society of weak, impure, and unhappy mortals, is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits, and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies! wish him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss. It is not for thee, but for myself I weep. I speak as if he was present. And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me. As Milton says,

"Millions of spiritual creatures, walk the earth

"Unseen, both when we sleep and wake."

Perhaps, even now he hovers over me with tosy wings, dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support. Dark are the ways of Providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality—but, convinced that there is a God, we must hope and believe that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe the Supreme disposer of events. I am but a pilgrim here; have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups. As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the New Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more. May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many 'hair-breadth escapes,' in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the place of eternity, are the fervent prayers of your affected friend.

Adversity—The crucible of man, in which he evaporates or is purified.

THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN,

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Cambridge, 20th August, 1825.

At the door of Trinity College we were introduced to the University Professor of Geology, who was not less polite and assiduous in his attentions than his associate in office, devoting to us the whole of Friday and half of the next day. He conducted us to his cabinet, rich with the fruits of research and industry, where something more than an hour was passed in examining his extensive collection of fossils and minerals. The specimens of organic remains are more numerous, complete, and perfect than I have ever seen. Most of them were collected *in situ* by himself. For this purpose, he makes one or two excursions every summer, to various parts of the kingdom, returning richly laden with spoils. His surveys are systematic and thorough, leaving nothing unexamined which the most laborious research can accomplish. He has just returned from a visit to the Isle of Wight, the geological treasures of which were explored by him. The specimens are neatly arranged in drawers, corresponding with the strata in which they were found, and ready for use in the illustrations of his lectures. In this way, a perfect knowledge may be obtained of the several geological sections of England. He pursues in his instructions the path marked out by Bacon, in natural philosophy, and by Cuvier in geology—to collect facts and data, laying little stress upon theories. From his talents and unrewarded efforts, many advances in a science, yet in its infancy, may be anticipated.

In his manners, this gentleman has nothing of that precision, stiffness, and pompous formality, which learned dunces sometimes assume to increase their importance. We were charmed with his unaffected politeness, ease, and frankness. Even his name, which is that of one of the most literary families in New-York, prepossessed us in his favour. While earnestly engaged in exhibiting and explaining to us the skeleton of a monstrous animal, of the lizard kind, found upon the coast of Yorkshire, and the species of which is now extinct, he for a moment stopped short, and said, "by the bye, gentlemen, I hope you will do us the favour to dine with us to-day, in the Hall of Trinity College, to be there about five minutes before 4 o'clock"—and then he proceeded in his lecture upon the lizard. This parenthetical invitation to dinner was more gratifying, than a hundred formal notes would have been.

From his geological cabinet, he and the Professor of Chemistry accompanied us to the Library, where we were introduced to the Fellow who has charge of that department, and who adds to his literary attainments great urbanity and courtesy. He pointed out to us the objects most worthy of notice; and these were both numerous and in the highest degree interesting. The apartment appropriated to the library is a splendid hall, 200 feet long, 40 wide and 38 high, enriched with fine specimens of architecture and with a variety of busts, among which are those of Newton and Bacon by Roubiliac. At one end of the hall, there is a large painted window, representing the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to George III. It is a striking device, and the colours are brilliant, being as vivid as when the work was executed. But there is a curious anachronism in making Sir Isaac a contemporary with the third Brunswick. The painting is not treated with much respect, and the scholars laugh at the blunder of the artist.

In the entrance to the hall stands a reflecting telescope, used by Newton in his astronomical studies, and in one of the recesses, a globe, a quadrant, and compass, which once belonged to the same immortal man. In another recess, the librarian showed to us a manuscript in the handwriting of Milton, containing his Mask of Coetus, Lycidas, and the plan of Paradise Lost with all the erasures and interlineations—the correspondence of Newton with one of his friends, while he was publishing his Principia, with many of his diagrams, algebraical and geometrical calculations—the notes and indexes to Greek authors, in the handwriting of Dr. Bentley—and other literary curiosities of the same kind, which were examined with intense interest.

There are about ninety thousand volumes in this library. The several departments are very complete, and the collection is extremely rare and valuable. No pains have been spared in the selection and arrangement. The books are disposed in thirty alcoves, finished with carved oak, and ranged along the sides of the hall with a bust in front of each. This invaluable collection, embracing the science and literature of every country and every age, is accessible to all the students, graduates as well as under-graduates.

Our next visit was to the University Library, common to all the colleges. In the entrance, at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the Hall, are several antique statues obtained by Dr. Clarke during his travels in Greece and the Levant. The extensive apartments appropriated to this library are in a quadrangular form, fitted up in much the same style as the Library of Trinity College. Over the junction of two of the halls rises a lofty and highly orna-

mented dome, lighting the room below, which contains many rare manuscripts and other curiosities, chiefly oriental. In one of the alcoves, we saw a copy of the "Novum Organum," presented by Bacon himself, with a note in his own hand-writing—also a treatise "on Witchcraft," by James I. presented about the same time, with a specimen of his chirography. One of our party remarked the difference in the spirit of these two works, by "the wooden-headed monarch and his prime minister." We here examined a beautiful manuscript of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, presented to the University by Theodore Beza. The transcript is supposed to have been made in the fifth century and is among the oldest manuscripts extant. It is executed with great neatness and apparent accuracy.

The University Library contains about two hundred thousand volumes, being one of the largest collections of books in existence.

It is constantly receiving accessions, consisting of new works of merit, and most of the periodicals of the day. A folio catalogue of each department enables the student to turn in a moment to any work that he may wish to consult.

Without these useful guides, he would soon be lost in a wilderness of books, to read the title pages of which would consume no inconsiderable portion of one's life.

If inclination had prompted us to enter upon such a task, the limits of a short visit would have prevented.

From the Library we proceeded to the Senate House, which is a stately, handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, with ranges of Corinthian pillars in front. The hall is about 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 38 high,

with a gallery finished in oak, extending around the whole, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate a thousand persons. On the right of the entrance, elevated upon a pedestal, is a beautiful full length statue of William Pitt, in the attitude of speaking. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, executed by Nollekens. The spectator is so deeply interested in the countenance and majestic port of the orator, as scarcely to observe the regal group of statues, with which he is surrounded. At the west end of the hall is the chair of the Chancellor, and around it the seats of the heads of the colleges, regents, and other dignitaries. It was in this house that Gray's Ode, at the installation of the Chancellor in 1769, was performed; and it is impossible to visit the ancient hall, without realizing in some degree the associations which disclosed to the eye of fancy "the sainted sage the bard divine;"

"Rapt in celestial transport they;
Yet bethes oft a glance from high
They send of tender sympathy;
To bless the place, where on their opening sooth
First the genuine ardour stote."

An interesting anecdote of the late Lord Byron was related to us, in connexion with the Senate House. His lordship was as distinguished for his eccentricities, while a student at Cambridge, as in after-life. Among many odd things, he kept a bear and devoted to *brutus* much more attention than to his mathematics, intending to present him, as he used to say, for a degree. By such singularities, and others of perhaps a less venial description, he was conscious, as appears from his private correspondence, of having lost the respect of the university. At an election of an important officer, he was anxious to give a vote to a friend; but on approaching the door of the Senate House, he expressed to the gentleman, on whose arm he was leaning, great reluctance at entering a place, where he fancied his presence would not be very welcome to those, who were acquainted with his juvenile indiscretions. But no sooner did he appear within the hall, than the galleries rang with loud and repeated shouts of applause. A reception so wholly unexpected overpowered his feelings, and he hastened out of the house, weeping like a child.

In the Senate House, public examinations take place, degrees are conferred, edicts passed, and all business relating to the government of the University, as distinct from the colleges, is transacted. The laws and regulations of the institution are numerous and complex, abounding with technicalities, which it would take a volume to explain, and which could not be made interesting to the reader. There is no material difference between the requisitions for a degree at this University, and at the colleges of our own country. Dunces will sometimes crowd through, and a diploma is not in all cases a test of learning or merit. The examinations, however, appear to be conducted with rigid impartiality, and scholarship seldom goes unrewarded. Graduates who most distinguish themselves, are denominated *wranglers*; the second class *optimes*; and the rest of *polli*; the multitude. The premiums are numerous, and liberal, and must operate as powerful incentives.

But I am not yet through with a description of the buildings. The Chapel of King's College is by far the most remarkable in the whole group, and the most prominent object about Cambridge. It is a grand and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, said to be the most perfect now in existence. Its exterior is 316 feet in length, 84 in breadth, and 146 in height, to the summit of the towers upon the four corners. The interior nearly corresponds with these dimensions and is all in one room.

Its effect upon the eye is much increased in grandeur, by the curiously arched ceiling, at the height of about eighty feet from the floor, so constructed as to be without any visible support. It is reckoned a *chief d'œuvre* in architecture, the ingenuity of which is said to have called forth the admiration of Sir Christopher Wren. The richly painted windows, exhibiting a great variety of devices, admit a feeble and softened light, which greatly adds to the solemnity of the sanctuary. Every part of the building is in exact proportion; and it is difficult to imagine a grander view, than opens to the spectator from the aisle near the entrance.

We climbed to the battlements, by a spiral flight of steps leading up through one of the towers at the corners, and walked from end to end along the roof, whence a wide and variegated prospect is obtained of Cambridge and its environs. Within a few rods of the foundations of this and other collegiate buildings, the Cam is crossed by numerous bridges, and bordered with beautiful walks, winds slinkily through consecrated shades; and in the distance, a quiet landscape, with many a grey spire rising from tufts of trees, terminates the view. It was a bright day, the skies wearing the serenity of early autumn. The pleasure of leaning against Gothic battlements, to catch a first and last look at the varied charms of such a scene, detained us much longer from our company waiting below, than politeness could sanction.

Having finished a too hasty survey of this fine Chapel, we next went the rounds of all the colleges, which had not previously been examined. Interesting as they were to us, from having been once the residence of poets and distinguished men, whose names and writings were familiar, the limits of this sketch forbade me from entering into detail. Curiosity led us to the room which Gray occupied, and in which he wrote many of his poems. It is in the corner of one of the colleges, with its windows darkened by the branches of aged trees. Its situation appeared to be congenial with his retired habits and scholastic pursuits.

In the course of the forenoon, we passed the Botanic Garden, which to save time had been visited in the morning before breakfast. It contains four acres of ground; and is handsomely laid out, with a small lake in the centre, for the cultivation of aquatic plants. The collection of trees, shrubbery and plants from every part of the globe is rich and extensive. Our walk terminated at the Laboratory, where the Professor of Chemistry conducted us through his department, and pointed out such parts of his apparatus, as he deemed most interesting. His galvanic battery is extensive and powerful. He exhibited several experiments, to show the operation of the newly invented press, upon the principle of the hydrostatic paradox. Its operation is simple, and its force, from the mere pressure of the water, is sufficient to crush a piece of wood an inch square, placed longitudinally.

Omissions.

Extracts from European Papers.

There are 3000 Bible societies in the world, founded all within twenty years. Their annual receipts are about £1,000,000 (\$4,500,000,) and more than three millions of Bibles have been distributed over the globe in 140 different languages.

The largest Microscope.—The Andersonian Society of Glasgow, has purchased from Dottland, the largest Solar Microscope that optician ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument, disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a grub, and scores had lived luxuriously, for several months on the leg of a moth! These mites were magnified so as to appear nine inches long! their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteenth-hundredth part of an inch. The universal kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallization, and the splendour of their colourings, exceed any thing; the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

Sir Walter Scott.—A medal has been struck at Edinburgh, in honour of this gentleman. On one side is the head of Sir Walter, and on the reverse, a scene illustrative of these lines, from the Lady of the Lake; beautifully executed:

"In listening mood she seems to stand,
The guardian maid of the strand."

Opera.—A new opera is to be produced at Drury Lane, written by John, on the story of Aladdin, with music by Bishop.

Weber, the composer of the *Freyjuschule*, is the great curiosity in London. He has received, on various occasions, 50 guineas an evening for attending the concerts of the nobility. The copy-right of the music of his new opera, *Oberon*, has been purchased for 1000 guineas!

The late Musical Festival at York, England, gave a profit to the Managers of £100,000, which they have determined to divide in equal portions amongst the Infirmarys of York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield; making £47,500 each.

Electioneering.—The friends of Lord Hotham have given a public dinner to about four hundred townspeople at Leominster. This is a good way to propitiate the men. The incredible part of the anecdote is that they spent the evening in *harmony*!

Tea party extraordinary.—On the evening of Sunday, 28th, the Clerk of a dissenting place of worship in Brighton, "gave out" that on Good Friday afternoon "the church would drink tea in the chapel." At a late trial Margaret Morris, a witness, swore she had never seen her niece (who was charged with theft) bring any stolen article into the house. On cross-examination, the old hypocrite confessed she had been blind for more than fifty years.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

A HYMN,
COMPOSED BY THREE INDIAN FRIENDS
Who graduated at Portsmouth College,
At a Favorite Bower,

ON PARTING.

- 1 When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?
Oft shall glowing hope aspire—
Oft shall wearied love retire—
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we Three shall meet again.
- 2 Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath the hostile sky;
Though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls,
And in Fancy's wide domain
Oft shall we Three meet again.
- 3 When our burnish'd locks are grey,
Thain'd by many a toil-spent day;
When around this youthful Pine,
Moss shall creep and Ivy twine;
Long may this loved Bower remain—
Here we may Three meet again.
- 4 When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead—
When in cold Oblivion's shade,
Beauty, wealth and fame are laid—
Where Immortal Spirits reign,
There we may All meet again.
- 5 There shall we three be at rest,
Leaning on our Saviour's breast;
There shall we forever be,
Gazing on the ETERNAL THREE;
There shall we the Lamb adore—
There shall we Three part no more.

MEETING OF THE THREE FRIENDS.

- 1 Once more, welcome, dearest friend;
Now once more our wand'ring ends,
And though hope did oft depart,
Oft though sorrow spends its dart,
Let our grief no more remain,
Since we Three now meet again.
- 2 Though remote we long have been,
Many a toilsome day have seen;
Though the burning zone we've trac'd,
Or the polar earth embrac'd;
We have sweets from friendship caught—
Often of each other thought.
- 3 Let us seek the cool retreat,
Where we three oft us'd to meet—
Where beneath the spreading shade
We have oft together stray'd—
Where at last with anguish'd heart
We did dare ourselves apart.
- 4 Ah! how alter'd is the bower,
Where we first felt friendship's power;
How has Time with ruthless blow
Laid its vigorous beauty low;
Nought but this long Pine remains
And its naked arms sustains.
- 5 Are we, then, that youthful Three
Who reclin'd beneath this tree,
Then with strength and foliage crown'd—
Now with moss and ivy bound?
Not more alter'd is this Pine,
Than our looks by wasting Time.
- 6 Every feature then was fair,
Nor was grief depictur'd there;
Then our sparkling eyes did glow—
Then our cheeks with health did flow—
Then the lamp of life was bright,—
Now it spreads a glum'ring light.
- 7 But, though our mental strength decay,
Though our Beauties waste away;
Though our languish'd eyes are bleak
And the frost of Death appear;
Still our Friendship bright shall bloom
For beyond the closing Tomb.

THE OLOIO.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

In the neighbourhood where I formerly resided, said my friend, stood a lonely house, a little retired from the public road, on the borders of a wood. Its last occupants were people of suspicious characters, who had suddenly abandoned it, and removed to the "land of promise," beyond the mountains. For two years it had stood desolate—its door unhinged and windows battered in. At length a report arose that the house was haunted. Strange noises were heard by the nightly traveller, and unearthly forms were seen in the dusk of the evening.—From the number of witnesses who testified to the facts, the report-gained general belief, and whoever was unlucky enough to be obliged to pass the place of terror in the evening would involuntarily quicken his pace and invoke the protection of some guardian angel. The supposition was, that the person who last occupied the house, had been guilty of robbing and murdering some unknown traveller, whose bones were concealed in the cellar, and whose spirit was calling for revenge. But no one had the temerity to investigate. I had always treated these tales of terror with contempt, and in the plenitude of my courage declared that I would embrace the first convenient opportunity to explore this fancied haunt of troubled spirits. It was not long before my boasted courage was put to the test—I had occasion to pass that way late in the evening alone. On coming opposite the haunted house, I made halt, and was querying with myself whether I should so far countenance the folly of the current reports, as to spend time in visiting the place—when, to my utter astonishment, my ears were saluted by a most agonizing groan! I hesitated not to dismount, and drew near the house. As I approached, the groans were repeated with increasing vehemence, and I could perceive that they were uttered by more than one. All was dark and desolate! From one corner of the room came forth or proceeded sounds, the most agonizing and doleful! They seemed the last groans and stifled sobs of men under the operation of strangling. My heart sunk within me—and I was on the point of retreating in terror, from the guilty place, but pride restrained me. I have promised, thought I, to prove the fallacy of these horrid tales, and come what may. I will make the attempt. I summoned all my

resolution, and entered the door. The groans of distress were redoubled, and my feet were riveted to the ground. Scarce knowing what I did, I raised my arms in the murky air, and exclaimed aloud—"In the name of the holy Trinity I adjure you to speak." Scarce had I pronounced these words when the most terrific din assailed my ears—the house trembled—and I was prostrated to the door by more than mortal force! It was some minutes before I recovered the use of my reason or the power of moving; but as soon as my limbs would perform their office, I rose and precipitated myself from the door, when lo! I met in my way three hogs! yoked and ringed as the law directs, grunting their displeasure at the disturber of their quiet repose.

From a London Paper.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. Mr. Geo. Miles was yesterday brought from St. Giles' watch-house, charged with having introduced himself uninvited into the house and bed of Mr. Wm. Jay. Mr. Jay said, that he returned home the night before, according to his usual custom, at eleven o'clock, and found his wife sitting up for him, and occupied in the lower part of the house.—When they proceeded up stairs to their bedroom, they found, to their utter astonishment, the prisoner in their bed, and undressed—upon which Mr. Jay instantly seized him, called the watchman, and delivered the prisoner over to be dealt with according to law. Mr. Jay said that he had never seen the prisoner in his life before.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 398; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 29,810; Children who usually attend School, 14,002; Population in 1820, 46,233; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 470. Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$20,065 85; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$29 63.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 333; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 29,810; Children who usually attend School, 14,230; Population in 1820, 49,145; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 626; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$22,132 22; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$1520 00.

NO return from Gray, New-Gloucester and Bruns-

wick of the number of children who usually attend School. No return from Portland of the number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 275; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 14,678; Children who usually attend School, 10,469; Population in 1820, 31,290; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 643; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$14,542 74; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$487 60.

NO return from Brooksville, Orland and Knox.

NO return made of the amount of taxes raised for the support of Schools in Plaistow No. 8.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 103; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 5009; Children who usually attend School, 3446; Population in 1820, 12,744; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 395; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$5025 85; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$199 20.

NO return from Charlotte, Machias, Robinstown, and Plaistow No. 14.

NO return from Dunningville of the probable annual increase of Scholars.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 338; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 20,625; Children who usually attend School, 14,459; Population in 1820, 42,623; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 688; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$19,109 16; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$330 45.

NO return from Temple.

NO return from Readfield and Waterville of the number of Children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 290; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 12,936; Children who usually attend School, 10,217; Population in 1820, 27,104; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 552; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$11,381 26; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$1294 13.

NO return from Andover of the number of children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 263; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 10,306; Children who usually attend School, 7,561; Population in 1820, 21,367; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 569; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$10,215 22; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$341 11.

NO return from Corinna, Palmyra, Phillips and Plaistow No. 7—7th Range.

NO return from Fairfield of the number of children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 157; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 7665; Children who usually attend School, 6,182; Population in 1820, 13,870; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 741; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$9914 97; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$221 20.

NO return from Brownville, Orono, No. 7—8th Range.

NO return from No. 1, 2d Range, of the children who usually attend School.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, March 2, 1826.

The following abstract of the Returns of the Selectmen of the several towns and the assessors of Plantations within this State, made to the office of the Secretary of State, in compliance with an act of the last Legislature entitled "an act in addition to an act, to provide for the education of youth," was reported by the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions, on the 2d of March, 1826, to the Legislature and ordered to be printed in all the Newspapers which publish the Laws of the State, and the publishers of said Newspapers are hereby requested to copy the same without further invitation.

NATH'L LOW, Sec'y of the Senate.

ABSTRACT.

COUNTY OF YORK.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 297; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 29,810; Children who usually attend School, 14,002; Population in 1820, 46,233; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 470. Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$20,065 85; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$29 63.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 333; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 29,810; Children who usually attend School, 14,230; Population in 1820, 49,145; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 626; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$22,132 22; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$1520 00.

NO return from Gray, New-Gloucester and Bruns-

wick of the number of children who usually attend School. No return from Portland of the number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 398; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 24,719; Children who usually attend School, 17,536; Population in 1820, 53,193; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 304; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$23,207 33; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$105 00.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 275; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 14,678; Children who usually attend School, 10,469; Population in 1820, 31,290; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 643; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$14,542 74; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$487 60.

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NO return made of the amount of taxes raised for the support of Schools in Plaistow No. 8.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 103; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 5009; Children who usually attend School, 3446; Population in 1820, 12,744; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 395; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$5025 85; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$199 20.

NO return from Charlotte, Machias, Robinstown, and Plaistow No. 14.

NO return from Dunningville of the probable annual increase of Scholars.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 338; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 20,625; Children who usually attend School, 14,459; Population in 1820, 42,623; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 688; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$19,109 16; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$330 45.

NO return from Temple.

NO return from Readfield and Waterville of the number of Children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 290; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 12,936; Children who usually attend School, 10,217; Population in 1820, 27,104; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 552; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$11,381 26; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$1294 13.

NO return from Andover of the number of children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 263; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 10,306; Children who usually attend School, 7,561; Population in 1820, 21,367; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 569; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$10,215 22; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$341 11.

NO return from Corinna, Palmyra, Phillips and Plaistow No. 7—7th Range.

NO return from Fairfield of the number of children who usually attend School.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 157; Children between the ages of 4 and 21 years, 7665; Children who usually attend School, 6,182; Population in 1820, 13,870; Probable annual increase of Scholars, 741; Amount raised and expended for Schools, \$9914 97; Of this sum there is raised from funds, \$221 20.

NO return from Brownville, Orono, No. 7—8th Range.

NO return from No. 1, 2d Range, of the children who usually attend School.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced Physicians, has at length found a sovereign remedy, in

DR. LA GRANGE'S GENUINE OINTMENT.

Few Cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the Physician, and none in which he is universally unsuccessful.

This Ointment has stood the test of experience and justly obtained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, and its original colour and smoothness.

Numerous recommendations might be obtained of its superior efficacy, but the Proprietor chose that a FAIR TRIAL should be its only commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen and twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised.

It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cures *Tinea Capitis*, (commonly called SCALD HEAD) and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children.

There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants, or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above valuable medicine may be had at the Oxford Bookstore—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Paris, March 9.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale, at the Oxford Bookstore:—

Town Orders;

Banks for Surveyors of Highways;

Town Clerks' Certificates of Publication;

Blank Letters to notify Towns of Paupers;

Blank Letters for Licenses to Victuallers and Retailers;

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1826.

[NUMBER 101.

THE REFLECTOR.

FROM THE HALIFAX (N. C.) COMPILER.

AN ELEGANT LETTER,
From a Father, on the Death of a favourite Child.

DEAR FRIEND,—I have lost a favourite son, who was my delight, and his mother's rapture. Oh! what a fleeting show is this world!—There is, my friend, a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life; and while we admire the spreading leaves, and unfolding bloom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised, that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of all earthly pleasures. This my frequent rhyme will continue, I believe, "till my eyes are shut upon this world, and I repose upon a bed of dust." The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now to thy living friend, the fear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and beloved child, the little companion of my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in the agonies of pain, while I poured over him tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him lying—dead—coffined—I have kissed him in his shroud—I have taken the last farewell!—I have heard the bell toll him to the silent vault, and am scarcely a father—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain!—With what tender care was the boy nursed! How often has he been the pleasing burthen of my arm! What hours of anxiety have I felt! What endearing amusements for him invented!—Aimable was his person, sensible his mind. All who saw, loved him; all who knew him, admired a playful genius, which out-ran his years. The sun no sooner rose than it was eclipsed: No sooner was the flower opened than it was cut down! My mind eagerly revolved every moment of past joy. All the paternal affections rush like a torrent to overwhelm me. Wherever I go, I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him. What does this world present but a long walk of misery and desolation? In tears man is born—in agonies he dies; what fills up the interval? Momentary joys and lasting pains; within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, rapine, bloodshed and murder, fill up the tragic tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain dropped, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed.—To me a church-yard is a pleasing walk. My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest. I praise, with Solomon, the dead more than the living. I will call reason and Religion to my aid: Prayers and tears cannot restore my child, and to God, who made us, we must submit.—Perhaps he was snatched in mercy from some impending wo. In life he might have been miserable, in death he must be happy. I will not consider him confined in the grave, or mouldering in dust, but risen-clad with true glory and immortality—gone to the regions of eternal day where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice and pain. The hand which was busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp. That voice which was music to my ears, now warbles sweet symphonies to our Father, Lord and King. Those feet which came to welcome me from toil! My arms receive him—and for the blessing used to thank God, now traverses the starry pavements of the heavens. The society of weak, impure, and unhappy mortals, is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits, and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies! wish him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss. It is not for thee, but for myself I weep. I speak as if he was present. And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me. As Milton says,

"Millions of spiritual creatures, walk the earth
"Unseen, both when we sleep and wake."

Perhaps, even now he hovers over me with rosy wings, dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support.

Dark are the ways of Providence, while we are wrapped up in mortality—but, convinced that there is a God, we must hope and believe that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe the Supreme disposer of events. I am but a pilgrim here; have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups. As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the New Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more. May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many hair-breadth escapes, in peace! May I meet my angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the place of eternity, are the fervent prayers of your affected friend.

ADVERSITY.—The crucible of man, in which he evaporates or is purified.

THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Cambridge, 20th August, 1825.

At the door of Trinity College we were introduced to the University Professor of Geology, who was not less polite and assiduous in his attentions than his associate in office, devoting to us the whole of Friday and half of the next day. He conducted us to his cabinet, rich with the fruits of research and industry, where something more than an hour was passed in examining his extensive collection of fossils and minerals. The specimens of organic remains are more numerous, complete, and perfect than I have ever seen. Most of them were collected *in situ* by himself. For this purpose, he makes one or two excursions every summer, to various parts of the kingdom, returning richly laden with spoils. His surveys are systematic and thorough, leaving nothing unexamined which the most laborious research can accomplish. He has just returned from a visit to the Isle of Wight, the geological treasures of which were explored by him. The specimens are neatly arranged in drawers, corresponding with the strata in which they were found, and ready for use in the illustrations of his lectures. In this way, a perfect knowledge may be obtained of the several geological sections of England. He pursues in his instructions the path marked out by Bacon, in natural philosophy, and by Cuvier in geology—to collect facts and data, laying little stress upon theories. From his talents and unrewarded efforts, many advances in a science, yet in its infancy, may be anticipated.

In his manners, this gentleman has nothing of that precision, stiffness, and pompous formality, which learned dunces sometimes assume to increase their importance. We were charmed with his unaffected politeness, ease, and frankness. Even his name, which is that of one of the most literary families in New-York, prepossessed us in his favour. While earnestly engaged in exhibiting and explaining to us the skeleton of a monstrous animal, of the lizard kind, found upon the coast of Yorkshire, and the species of which is now extinct, he for a moment stopped short, and said, "by the bye, gentlemen, I hope you will do us the favour to dine with us to-day, in the Hall of Trinity College, to be there about five minutes before 4 o'clock"—and then he proceeded in his lecture upon the lizard. This parenthetical invitation to dinner was more gratifying, than a hundred formal notes would have been.

From his geological cabinet, he and the Professor of Chemistry accompanied us to the Library, where we were introduced to the Fellow who has charge of that department, and who adds to his literary attainments great urbanity and courtesy. He pointed out to us the objects most worthy of notice; and these were both numerous and in the highest degree interesting. The apartment appropriated to the library is a splendid hall, 200 feet long, 40 wide and 38 high, enriched with fine specimens of architecture, and with a variety of busts, among which are those of Newton and Bacon by Roubiliac. At one end of the hall, there is a large painted window, representing the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to George III. It is a striking device, and the colours are brilliant, being as vivid as when the work was executed. But there is a curious anachronism in making Sir Isaac a cotemporary with the third Brunswick. The painting is not treated with much respect, and the scholars laugh at the blunder of the artist.

In the entrance to the hall stands a reflecting telescope, used by Newton in his astronomical studies, and in one of the recesses, a globe, a quadrant, and compass, which once belonged to the same immortal man. In another recess, the librarian showed to us a manuscript in the hand-writing of Milton, containing his Mask of Comus, Lycidas, and the plan of Paradise Lost with all the erasures and interlineations—the correspondence of Newton with one of his friends, while he was publishing his Principia, with many of his diagrams, algebraical and geometrical calculations—the notes and indexes to Greek authors. In the hand-writing of Dr. Bentley—and other literary curiosities of the same kind, which were examined with intense interest.

There are about ninety thousand volumes in this library. The several departments are very complete, and the collection is extremely rare and valuable. No pains have been spared in the selection and arrangement. The books are disposed in thirty alcoves, finished with carved oak, and ranged along the sides of the hall with a bust in front of each. This invaluable collection, embracing the science and literature of every country and every age, is accessible to all the students, graduates as well as under-graduates.

Our next visit was to the University Library, common to all the colleges. In the entrance, at the foot of a flight of steps leading to the Hall, are several antique statues obtained by Dr. Clarke during his travels in Greece and the Levant. The extensive apartments appropriated to this library are in a quadrangular form, fitted up in much the same style as the Library of Trinity College. Over the junction of two of the halls rises a lofty and highly orna-

mented dome, lighting the room below, which contains many rare manuscripts and other curiosities, chiefly oriental. In one of the alcoves, we saw a copy of the "Novum Organum," presented by Bacon himself, with a note in his own hand-writing—also a treatise "on Witchcraft," by James I. presented about the same time, with a specimen of his chirography. One of our party remarked the difference in the spirit of these two works, by "the wooden-headed monarch and his prime minister." We here examined a beautiful manuscript of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, presented to the University by Theodore Beza. The transcript is supposed to have been made in the fifth century and is among the oldest manuscripts extant. It is executed with great neatness and apparent accuracy.

The University Library contains about two hundred thousand volumes, being one of the largest collections of books in existence. It is constantly receiving accessions, consisting of new works of merit, and most of the periodicals of the day. A folio catalogue of each department enables the student to turn in a moment to any work that he may wish to consult. Without these useful guides, he would soon be lost in a wilderness of books, to read the title pages of which would consume no inconsiderable portion of one's life. If inclination had prompted us to enter upon such a task, the limits of a short visit would have prevented.

From the Library we proceeded to the Senate House, which is a stately, handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, with ranges of Corinthian pillars in front. The hall is about 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 38 high, with a gallery finished in oak, extending around the whole, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate a thousand persons. On the right of the entrance, elevated upon a pedestal, is a beautiful full length statue of William Pitt, in the attitude of speaking. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, executed by Nollekens. The spectator is so deeply interested in the countenance and majestic port of the orator, as scarcely to observe the regal group of statues, with which he is surrounded. At the west end of the hall is the chair of the Chancellor, and around it the seats of the heads of the colleges, regents, and other dignitaries. It was in this house that Gray's Ode, at the installation of the Chancellor in 1769, was performed; and it is impossible to visit the ancient hall, without realizing in some degree the associations which disclosed to the eye of fancy "the sainted sage the bard divine;"

"Rapt in celestial transport they;
Yet bither of a glance from high
They send of tender sympathy,
To bless the place, where on their opening soil
First the genuine ardour stole."

An interesting anecdote of the late Lord Byron was related to us, in connexion with the Senate House. His lordship was as distinguished for his eccentricities, while a student at Cambridge, as in after-life. Among many odd things, he kept a bear and devoted to *brutus* much more attention than to his mathematics, intending to present him, as he used to say, for a degree. By such singularities, and others of perhaps a less venial description, he was conscious, as appears from his private correspondence, of having lost the respect of the university. At an election of an important officer, he was anxious to give a vote to a friend; but on approaching the door of the Senate House, he expressed to the gentleman, on whose arm he was leaning, great reluctance at entering a place, where he fancied his presence would not be very welcome to those, who were acquainted with his juvenile indiscretions. But no sooner did he appear within the hall, than the galleries rang with loud and repeated shouts of applause. A reception so wholly unexpected quite overpowered his feelings, and he hastened out of the house, weeping like a child.

In the Senate House, public examinations take place, degrees are conferred, edicts passed, and all business relating to the government of the University, as distinct from the colleges, is transacted. The laws and regulations of the institution are numerous and complex, abounding with technicalities, which it would take a volume to explain, and which could not be made interesting to the reader. There is no material difference between the requisitions for a degree at this University, and at the colleges of our own country. Dunces will sometimes crowd through, and a diploma is not in all cases a test of learning or merit. The examinations, however, appear to be conducted with rigid impartiality, and scholarship seldom goes unrewarded. Graduates who most distinguish themselves, are denominated *wranglers*; the second class *optimates*; and the rest *of polli*, the multitude. The premiums are numerous, and liberal, and must operate as powerful incentives.

But I am not yet through with a description of the buildings. The Chapel of King's College is by far the most remarkable in the whole group, and the most prominent object about Cambridge. It is a grand and beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, said to be the most perfect now in existence. Its exterior is 316 feet in length, 84 in breadth, and 146 in height, to the summit of the towers upon the four corners. The interior nearly corresponds with these dimensions and is all in one room.

Its effect upon the eye is much increased in grandeur, by the curiously arched ceiling, at the height of about eighty feet from the floor, so constructed as to be without any visible support. It is reckoned a *chief d'œuvre* in architecture, the ingenuity of which is said to have called forth the admiration of Sir Christopher Wren. The richly painted windows, exhibiting a great variety of devices, admit a feeble and softened light, which greatly adds to the solemnity of the sanctuary. Every part of the building is in exact proportion; and it is difficult to imagine a grander view, than opens to the spectator from the aisle near the entrance.

We climbed to the battlements, by a spiral flight of steps leading up through one of the towers at the corners, and walked from end to end along the roof, whence a wide and variegated prospect is obtained of Cambridge and its environs. Within a few rods of the foundations of this and other collegiate buildings, the Cam, crossed by numerous bridges, and bordered with beautiful walks, winds sluggishly through consecrated shades; and in the distance, quiet landscape, with many a grey spire rising from tufts of trees, terminates the view. It was a bright day, the skies wearing the serenity of early autumn. The pleasure of leaning against Gothic battlements, to catch a first and last look at the varied charms of such a scene, detained us much longer from our company waiting below, than politeness could sanction.

Having finished a too hasty survey of this fine Chapel, we next went the rounds of all the colleges, which had not previously been examined. Interesting as they were to us, from having been once the residence of poets and distinguished men, whose names and writings were familiar, the limits of this sketch forbid me from entering into detail. Curiosity led us to the room which Gray occupied, and in which he wrote many of his poems. It is in the corner of one of the colleges, with its windows darkened by the branches of aged trees. Its situation appeared to be congenial with his retired habits and scholastic pursuits.

In the course of the forenoon, we passed the Botanic Garden, which to save time had been visited in the morning before breakfast. It contains four acres of ground; and is handsomely laid out, with a small lake in the centre, for the cultivation of aquatic plants. The collection of trees, shrubbery and plants from every part of the globe is rich and extensive. Our walk terminated at the Laboratory, where the Professor of Chemistry conducted us through his department, and pointed out such parts of his apparatus, as he deemed most interesting. His galvanic battery is extensive and powerful. He exhibited several experiments, to show the operation of the newly invented press, upon the principle of the hydrostatic paradox. Its operation is simple, and its force, from the mere pressure of the water, is sufficient to crush a piece of wood an inch square, placed longitudinally.

Omissions.

Extracts from European Papers.

There are 3000 Bible societies in the world, founded all within twenty years. Their annual receipts are about £1,000,000 (£4,500,000,) and more than three millions of Bibles have been distributed over the globe in 140 different languages.

The largest Microscope.—The Andersonian Society of Glasgow, has purchased from Dolland, the largest Solar Microscope that optician ever constructed.—The first trial of this superb instrument, disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a *gnat*, and scores had lived luxuriously, for several months on the leg of a *moth*! These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long! their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen-hundredth part of an inch. The universal kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their crystallization, and the splendour of their colourings, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

Sir Walter Scott.—A medal has been struck at Edinburgh, in honour of this gentleman. On one side is the head of Sir Walter, and on the reverse a scene illustrative of these lines, from the *Lady of the Lake*, beautifully executed:

"In listening mood she seems to stand,
The guardian naiad of the strand."

Opera.—A new opera is to be produced at Drury Lane, written by John, on the story of Aladdin, with music by Bishop.

Weber, the composer of the *Freischütz*, is the great curiosity in London. He has received, on various occasions, 50 guineas an evening for attending the concert of the nobility. The copy-right of the music of his new opera, *Oberon*, has been purchased for 1000 guineas!

The late Musical Festival at York, England, gave a profit to the Managers of £190,000, which they have determined to divide in equal portions amongst the Infirmarys of York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield, making £47,500 each.

Electronering.—The friends of Lord Nitham have given a public dinner to about four hundred townspeople at Leominster. This is a good way to propitiate the men. The incredible part of the anecdote is that they spent the evening in *harmony*!

Tea party extraordinary.—On the evening of Sunday, 21st, the clerk of a dissenting place of worship in Brighton, "gave out" that on Good Friday afternoon "the church" would drink tea in the chapel.

At a late trial Margaret Morris, a witness, swore she had never seen her niece (who was charged with theft) bring any stolen article into the house. On cross-examination, the old hypocrite confessed she had been blind for more than fifty years.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An additional Act to provide for carrying into effect certain stipulations in the Act for erecting the District of Maine into a separate State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That for defraying the one half of the expense of surveying the lands in the State of Maine, surveyed and to be surveyed and divided, the charges attending such surveys, and also for defraying one half of the compensation of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, and paying for the stationary necessary to be used by them, exclusive of the personal expenses of said Commissioners, the sum of four thousand dollars, be, and hereby is appropriated as a contingent fund, to be drawn for and paid as provided in the Act to which this is additional. [Approved, February 17th, 1826.]

AN ACT to divide the South Parish, and to establish the East Parish, in Augusta.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the South Parish in Augusta, be divided, and that all that part of said South Parish, which is situated on the east side of the Kennebec river, with the inhabitants thereon, be incorporated into a Parish by the name of the East Parish in Augusta: subject to the provisions of an Act, entitled "an Act concerning Parishes," passed March thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace, for the County of Kennebec, be authorized to issue his warrant, calling a meeting of the inhabitants of said East Parish, at such time and place, in said Parish, as he may deem proper, for the choice of all such Parish officers as may be necessary to the management of the affairs of said Parish.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 23, 1826.]

AN ACT to set off a tract of land from Vienna to Mount Vernon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That all that part of the town of Vienna, which lies westwardly and eastwardly of a line or boundary commencing at the southwest corner of a pond called Flying Pond, and running by said pond northerly, as far as the northwest corner of the town of Mount Vernon, be, and the same hereby is annexed to said town of Mount Vernon, together with the polls and estates thereby included; said tract containing about one hundred acres: Provided however, That the proprietors of said tract, hereby set off, shall be helden to pay all assessments made on the same, remaining unpaid, to said town of Vienna.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 23, 1826.]

Resolve additional respecting forms of Returns of votes for Senators.

Resolved, That the form required by the Resolve prescribing the forms of returns of votes for Governor and Senators, and of certificates of elections of Representatives, passed March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same hereby is so far modified, as that the word *District* shall be used instead of the word *County*, in all cases of returns of votes for Senators, in the several Senatorial Districts of this State.

[Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1826.]

Resolve imposing a Tax on the several Counties.

Resolved, That the sums annexed to the several Counties, contained in the following schedule, be, and the same are hereby granted, as a tax for each County respectively, to be apportioned, assessed, collected and applied, for the purpose of paying the debts and necessary expenses of the same:

YORK. Eight thousand & eight hundred dollars.
CUMBERLAND. Nine thousand & three hundred dollars.
LINCOLN. Seven thousand & five hundred dollars.
HANCOCK. Four thousand five hundred & seventy-five dollars.

WASHINGTON. Five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

KENNEBEC. Five thousand and six hundred dollars.
OXFORD. Four thousand and twenty-five dollars.
SOMERSET. Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

PENOBSCOT. Four thousand & four hundred dollars.

[Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

Resolve additional to Resolve apportioning the Representatives on the several Counties, Towns, Plantations and Classes, on the first apportionment.

Resolved, That until another apportionment of Representatives, each of the towns hereafter named, may choose a Representative for the political years herein prescribed to them respectively, to wit: the towns in *Franklin County*, as follows: *Lexington*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Wales*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty and thirty; *Georgetown*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Wellesley*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Uxbridge*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Dudley*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Pawtucket*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty; *Woolwich*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Friendship*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Friendship*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty, in *Somerset County*, as follows: *Norridgewock*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty eight, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty; *Monson*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight, eighteen hundred thirty and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Bloomfield*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one. In the *County of Kennebec*; for *Greene*, the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one; and for *Wayne*, the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty.

Resolved further, That the towns of *Bowdoinham* and *Richmond*, constituting what was *Bowdoinham*, at the time of the first apportionment, form a class for choosing a Representative, each year, until a new apportionment of Representatives shall be made on the several counties.

[Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

AN ACT relating to Fish in East Machias waters.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be allowed to take any Salmon, Shad or Alewives, in the waters of Machias East river, with any large net or seine, excepting between sunrise on Tuesday and sunrise on Friday, of each week, nor with spears or sweep nets, or in weirs, except between sunrise on

Tuesday and sunrise on Friday, of each week, under the penalty of twenty dollars, for each barrel or less quantity of Salmon, and fifteen dollars for every barrel or less quantity of Shad, and five dollars for every barrel or less quantity of Alewives, so taken against the foregoing provisions.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That all weirs, or other machines, placed in said waters, for the purpose of taking said fish, shall be kept open from sunrise on Friday of each week, until sunrise on Tuesday of each succeeding week, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered of the owner thereof: And every net or seine that shall be set or placed in said waters contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to the use of any person who may seize the same.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That no box or trap shall be built or placed in said river, nor shall any weir of any kind, be built in said river, higher than a half tide wear, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each town and plantation of this State, through which said river passes, at their annual meeting for the choice of town or plantation officers, to choose three suitable persons for a fish committee, who shall be duly sworn, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties required of them by this Act: And if any town or plantation shall neglect to choose said committee, such town or plantation shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a good and sufficient fish way, made and kept open, round, through, or over every dam in and across said river, and any of its branches, where said fish were ever known to pass, by the owners or occupants of any such dam; which fish way shall be four feet wide, and twelve inches deep, and be kept open at all times, between the fifteenth day of May, and the first day of July, in each year, and also at any other season of the year, when the fish committee think proper, a sufficient length of time to let the young fish go down said river; and if any owner or occupant of such dam as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make and keep open such fish way as herein directed, he shall forfeit two hundred dollars for each neglect or refusal.

Sect. 6. Be it further enacted, That hereafter no weir shall be erected in any part of said river or its branches, or in the lakes from or through which, said river or any stream emptying into said river, may flow, so as to stop or impede the passage of the young fish in returning down said river. And if the fish committee shall neglect their duty, in causing the provisions of this Act to be carried into effect, they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 7. Be it further enacted, That the penalties, imposed by this Act, may be sued for and recovered, by action of debt, in any Court, proper to try the same, by any one of the fish committee aforesaid, or any other person; and the amount so recovered, if not appropriated, one half to the prosecutor, a, and the other half to the poor of the town or plantation where the offence may be committed.

Sect. 8. Be it further enacted, That all nets, craft, boats, barrels, and salt, used in taking and securing fish in violation of this Act, and also all fish, so taken, shall be forfeited; and may be seized, while so used, by said committee or any one of them, and shall be proceeded against as directed in the Act prescribing the mode of recovering forfeitures of personal property liable thereto by law.

Sect. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person, to take fish of either kind described in this Act, within four rods of any dam, or within three rods of the mouth of any fish way: And all persons, guilty of so doing, shall pay a fine, not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars, for each barrel of fish so taken.

Sect. 10. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist the fish committee, or either of them, in execution of the provisions of this Act, such person shall forfeit a sum, not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by complaint in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sect. 11. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of any town or plantation, through which said river passes, are hereby authorized and empowered, at any legal meeting of such town or plantation, by their vote, to prohibit all persons, other than inhabitants and residents of the same, from taking any of the aforesaid fish, within the limits of such town or plantation; and any person who shall take any of said fish, contrary to the vote of such town or plantation, shall forfeit and pay a sum, not less than two, nor more than ten dollars for each barrel or less quantity of fish he shall so take; to be recovered as provided in the preceding action.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1826.]

Resolve additional to Resolve apportioning the Representatives on the several Counties, Towns, Plantations and Classes, on the first apportionment.

Resolved, That until another apportionment of Representatives, each of the towns hereafter named, may choose a Representative for the political years herein prescribed to them respectively, to wit: the towns in *Kentucky*, as follows: *Lexington*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine and eighteen hundred thirty one; *Wales*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty and thirty; *Georgetown*, for the years eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty one. In the *County of Kennebec*; for *Greene*, the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty nine, and eighteen hundred thirty one; and for *Wayne*, the years eighteen hundred twenty seven, eighteen hundred twenty eight and eighteen hundred thirty.

Resolved further, That the towns of *Bowdoinham* and *Richmond*, constituting what was *Bowdoinham*, at the time of the first apportionment, form a class for choosing a Representative, each year, until a new apportionment of Representatives shall be made on the several counties.

[Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

AN ACT relating to Fish in East Machias waters.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be allowed to take any Salmon, Shad or Alewives, in the waters of Machias East river, with any large net or seine, excepting between sunrise on Tuesday and sunrise on Friday, of each week, nor with spears or sweep nets, or in weirs, except between sunrise on

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

London dates to April 22d, (three days latest,) have been received at Boston by the barque *Falstaff*. As there was very little doing in the political world, there was very little said, which can be relied on. There did not appear even a spec of war in any part of the European sky. The reports of the warlike attitude of Russia are contradicted by every known fact, notwithstanding the speculations of anonymous letter writers to the contrary. There was no corroboration of the report of the capture and pillage of Missolonghi.

The British and French Parliaments continued in busy session, devising liberal things. The Chamber of Peers of the latter had rejected the bill presented by the Ministers for restoring the ancient privilege of *Primogeniture*; and the rejoicings in Paris on the failure of the bill, came very near producing mourning. The Ministers were insulted by an assemblage, composed principally of students, and the gendarmes were ordered to disperse them. No lives were lost, and the tumult was ephemeral.

In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of the Slave Trade, Gen. *Sebastieni* charged the French Ministers with encouraging white slavery, while they appeared anxious to abolish that of the blacks.—*Al. de VILLELE* pronounced the assertion to be false, and read a number of documents to prove it such. A challenge ensued, but no duel was fought—the friends of the parties contending that the words were *parliamentary* and not *personal*.

The Emperor of Brazil had been publicly proclaimed King of Portugal. He must reign by a Viceroy either in Portugal or Brazil.

Commercial and other business was dull throughout Europe; and popular commotions were frequent.

The Message of the President of the United States on the Panama Mission was published entire in many of the London journals, and highly commended by most of them. The *Courier* makes some remarks upon it—and as able as it is, it appears to us to have over-looked the very important fact—that the American Government is not to be pledged to adopt any measure which the Congress may propose. It is known, that the British Government has assumed to be the Patron of the new Republics of the South, and the *Courier's* remarks appear to express strong fears that they may be superseded by the Government of the United States. If Great Britain is a foster-mother, the United States is a sister, and the eldest of the family.—*B. Cent.*

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN. Capt. *R. Brooks*, of the English army, arrived yesterday in the schr. *Mary Hobin*, Captain *Hamilton*, in 15 days from St. Thomas, on his way to England, with despatches from Sir *Robert Porter*, the British consul at Caracas, and Mr. *Cockburn*, the English minister to Colombia, who was on board the Galatea frigate, Captain *Sir Charles Sullivan*, at Laguira. A revolution broke out at Valencia on the 29th April, the exact nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and cabildos of that city and Puerto Cabello had proclaimed Gen. *Paez* their Chief and President of Venezuela. This officer, to whom the troops and people are said to be much attached, had some time previously been recalled to Santa Fe de Bogota, and Gen. *Escalona* appointed his successor; but he still retained his command of the troops, and was with his staff in Valencia when the revolution took place. Some lives were said to have been lost in that city. General *Maria* was marching on Caracas at the head of a body of troops, and expected to enter on the 5th. The day Captain *B.* left that city, the authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. The merchants had been called upon for a supply of money, and had advanced \$5000 on sales on the Custom House at La Guyra, and it was feared this would be the forerunner of larger demands. An embargo was laid on all vessels at La Guyra on the 4th; but on the evening of that day, H. B. M. frigate Galatea, most opportunely touched there, on her way to Carthagena, with the minister to Colombia on board; and at night, the embargo was taken off. Some alarm existed amongst the merchants. It was supposed the frigate would remain till confidence was restored, and the object of the revolt definitely known, which was generally supposed to be the formation of the department of Venezuela into a federal state.

Noah's Advocate.

CALLAO. Recent accounts from Callao represent the defence of that place to have been singularly obstinate. Indeed the firmness with which Spaniards defend a fortified town, and the sufferings they undergo before they surrender, are quite proverbial. The siege of Gerona and other places in Spain attest their devotion to the cause. The following is a melancholy picture:—
[Noah's]

The garrison and inhabitants of Callao were reduced to a deplorable state, almost entirely without food, and in a state of starvation; dead bodies were found in the houses and streets that had died of hunger. The Marquis *Torrelagüe*, his wife, and family have either been killed or starved to death. From the extreme want of food in his family, he gave Gen. *Rodil* a medal, presented to him by the Peruvian government, whilst President of Peru, valued at \$30,000, for a half barrel of beef, and a small quantity of rice! It is ascertained as a fact, that the horses and mules they were compelled to kill to prevent their dying of starvation, were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous sum of \$17 per pound—a single fowl for \$30, and ship biscuit at \$6 a piece! There was not a dog or cat to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the castles—they had all been eaten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1500 troops in the castles, and 4500 inhabitants in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500 inhabitants; thus you see, that out of 6000 souls, there were but 200 left!

FIRES. A very alarming fire took place in Charlestown, (Mass.) on Wednesday the 31st ult. It destroyed several dwelling houses and shops.—The loss is estimated at about fifteen thousand dollars.

The Canker Worm has appeared at Cambridge in unexampled numbers. Many trees on the Brighton side of Charles river bridge, near the Colleges, look as if fire had passed over them. Farmers should look back to the various preventatives which were proposed in the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society when we were last visited by that scourge.

The most sure one is applying a strip of sheep skin, with the wool out, or of canvas, and covering it with tar softened with fish oil, or any oil.

During the session of Congress, treaties have been ratified with ten different tribes of Indians in the United States

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (M.E.) THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1826.

The June Term of the Court of Common Pleas, for this County, will be held at the Court House, in this village, on Tuesday next.

A Probate Court will also be held at the Probate Office on the same day.

CORRECTION. In the Communication of *Henry Percy*, published in our last paper, there were added by us to the estimated valuation of Paris, it should read, "100,000," instead of "100,000,000."

The following sentence which occurs in the letter on Peace Societies, should read "or that thousands of defenceless families of innocent men," &c. instead of, "or that thousands of defenceless females—of innocent women," &c.

THE SEASON has been quite dry and warm until Sunday last, when we had a fine and copious rain. The earth now bids fair to yield her increase in due season. We also learn that crops in Massachusetts, look promising generally.

MASONIC FESTIVAL. We learn that Oriental Star Lodge will celebrate the approaching Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Jay, on the 24th Inst. An Address will be delivered on the occasion.

CATERPILLARS. We have heard it remarked, that Caterpillars have already become very troublesome in many places, especially on fruit trees. It is well known to Agriculturalists, that these worms, some seasons, are a great nuisance, and has cost, in many instances, not a little labour and expense to destroy them. The following cheap and easy method to kill them on fruit trees, was politely given us by *John Loring*, Esq. of Buckfield, which, he says, he knows to be sure and effectual: Take a stick of about six or eight feet long and an inch in diameter—on one end fasten a small swab or sponge—fill this with spirits of turpentine, and rub it on the caterpillars, and it will immediately destroy them. It is sometimes necessary to go over the orchard the second time to do it completely.

SQUIRREL HUNT. On Wednesday of last week, part of the young men of this town and Buckfield, who had been engaged in what they denominate a Squirrel Hunt, met to count, their game. The following is the number and kinds of animals brought in and counted: Skunks, 21—Rackoons, 142—Foxes, 10—Woodchucks, 649—Squirrels, 190—Bobbalines, 624—Crows, 115—Hawks, 54—Owls, 42—Woodpeckers, 272—Brown Thrashers, 50—Black Birds, 36—Cat Birds, 32—Blue Jays, 59—making in the whole two thousand two hundred and seventy-six.

FIRING AT A TARGET. The Artillery Company, in Turner,

AUTHORIZED GAMBLING. Perhaps it is not generally known that the President of the United States keeps a *billiard table*, with the necessary apparatus for *gambling*. We do not know that he ever himself plays in such a manner; but we do know that the expenses of the establishment are taken from the *public chest*. We would now ask the good, sober and hard-labouring people of New-England, if they are willing to support a *billiard table* at the seat of Government, the expenses of which must come out of their *hard-earned pittance*?—The following remarks upon this subject, are well worth the attention of all well-wishers of their country:

THE PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE. In a late debate in committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for furnishing the President's House, and to carry on the Public Buildings, a motion was made to strike out that part which appropriates \$25,000 for furnishing the President's House, when Mr. Carson of North Carolina, said,

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to trouble the committee with a solitary remark upon this subject, but a sense of duty impels me to do so, and from this duty I shall not shrink. Before I can vote for the appropriation of a single dollar to make further decorations for the President's Palace, I must know what it is that will disburse the money, as well as for what particular kind of furniture it is to be expended.

It will be recollect'd, Mr. Chairman, that, at the last session of Congress, fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for this particular purpose. This sum, as appears from the documents before us, was placed by order of the President, under the control of his son, Mr. John Adams, jr. and how was it expended? Why, sir, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) has said that "there are items in the account rendered, which he could have wished had been kept in the dark and never brought to light, and he had to regret that they are now placed on the public records of this House." I, too, Mr. Chairman, regret that there are such records, and I more especially regret, that such disposition should have been made of the public money confided to the President. I again ask, how was this money expended? I solicit the indulgence of the committee, whilst I repeat a few of the items as furnished in the official report of Mr. John Adams, jr.—Item.

To L. Kervaud, for Billiard Table, \$50 00
To B. F. Pomroy, for Billiard Balls, 6 00

To P. Thompson, for Chessmen, 23 50"

&c. &c. Is it possible, Mr. Chairman, to believe that it ever was intended by Congress, that the public money should be applied to the purchase of gaming tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chessmen, why not purchase also, Faro banks, playing cards, race horses, and every other necessary article to complete a system of gambling at the President's Palace, and let it at once be understood by the people, that this is a most *splendid gambling administration*.

Mr. Chairman, such conduct in the Chief Magistrate of this nation, is enough to shock and alarm the religious, the moral, and reflecting part of the community; especially when we see such an administration, attempting to revolutionize the Catholic Religion in South America, and to promulgate the true doctrines of our Saviour, by sending ministers to Panama. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other items in the account rendered, which I do not fully comprehend.

The items for the single article of Dry Goods, amounts to upwards of twenty-seven hundred dollars.

What part of the furniture, Mr. Chairman, was this?

Not carpeting, sir, for I discover that article under its proper name.

It is most obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the fourteen thousand dollars have been expended in a most extraordinary manner, and we are now called on to add twenty-five thousand more. I, for one, sir, can never vote for any further sum, until I have an assurance that it will not be expended for the purpose of completing the gambling arrangements of the Palace.

But, sir, let it not be said, that I charge the President of the United States with being a gambler. I would only be understood as saying, that those are articles made use of for that purpose.

Before, however, the vote is taken upon this subject, let me again ask the attention of the committee, to the letter of Mr. John Adams, jr. in the conclusion of his report. He says, "In rendering this account, it may not be improper to remark, that the expenditures have all been made with an eye to the strictest economy," &c.

With an eye to the strictest economy! Item, "billiard table \$50"—item, "chessmen 23 50." Yet all has been expended *with an eye to the strictest economy*! Sir, there is no doubt but those articles are considered cheap by that gentleman. But, if this be economy, I for one, am not disposed to appropriate any more of the public money for such economical purposes. I hope this part of the bill, sir, will be stricken out.

Congress of Panama. It has before been mentioned that the Panama Congress would not convene till the autumn, to avoid the tropical heat of their place of meeting. It is now stated, that it will assemble in October, and that our ministers, Messrs. Sargent and Anderson, have been notified of the fact.

Letters from Cartagena (Colombia) of April 13th, announce the arrival there of a frigate from France, with Commissioners to the Congress, and they add, "There were great expectations that Spain would follow the example, as advised by France and England."

Washington accounts assert the existence of a fair prospect of accommodation between Spain and the South American Republics. If the above be true, a great change has taken place in the disposition of the Spanish Monarch.

B. Cent.

A strong proof of the popularity of American Manufactures may be seen in the fact, that during the last five years, the British Exports to the United States have decreased nearly one-third. This popularity is extending, and similar effects in other countries may be anticipated. England has had her manufacturing day, and we must have ours.

16.

We learn that on Monday, the 1st ult. the house of Joseph Newell, in Whitehall, (N. Y.) was consumed by fire, and that two young men who slept in the second story, by the names of Leonard and Cole, the former aged about 18, and the latter 13, were burned to death. A sister to Mr. N. was rescued from the flames by being drawn from her bed by the hair. None of the furniture was saved—not even their ordinary wearing apparel. The building was completely enveloped in flames when the fire was discovered, which was about 2 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Vermont Patriot*.

FISHERMEN TAKEN. We learn from the Eastport Sentinel that the commander of the British Government brig *Dotterel* has renewed his depredations on the fishing craft in the Bay of Fundy. On the 15th, the sch. *Hammond*, Tuckherley, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) with about 120 qts. fish on board, was captured on Sandy Cove fishing ground, which is about 2 leagues from the shore, by a boat belonging to the above brig. Three other vessels were in company at the time but made their escape, from one of whom the information is obtained. The informant adds, that several shot were fired at him and came very near killing one or two of his men. He supposes that several other vessels were taken at the time, as a number were at anchor on another part of the ground. When to the renewed molestation of our fishermen, we add the recent case of impressment, on the African coast, both the acts of British officers we confess they present some indication of a systematic repetition of those outrages on our national rights, which forced this country into a war of reprisal for the protection of those rights; and to which dernier resort it may again be driven, unless these acts be officially disavowed, and measures be taken to prevent the occurrence hereafter of like depredations. In the mean time, one of our sloops of war, stationed in the Bay of Fundy, or in that vicinity, might prove a salutary check to that thirst for naval renown, which has led a British sloop of war to show fight to an American fishing smack.

The Great Elm, in Wells, (Me.) which has long been a landmark for vessels entering that harbour, was blown down in the gale on the 17th ult. It was estimated to be 100 feet in height, and rose 60 feet clear of limbs. Its circumference was 27 feet, 4 inches.

LITERARY GAZETTE. We understand that the proprietors of the United States Literary Gazette have made an arrangement with the publishers of the New York Review to unite the two works, preserving, we believe, the form of the Literary Gazette, which is to be published simultaneously in Boston and in New York. From this arrangement the Literary Gazette derives the important advantage of securing permanent the services of Mr. William C. Bryant as joint editor. With the aid of the well known poetical talents, and fine taste, of Mr. Bryant, in addition to the labours of the late editor, and of the numerous contributors to this work, which has already secured it a high reputation, and an extensive circulation, it will no doubt present very strong claims on the public patronage.—*Boston Daily Statesman*.

PASSAMAQUODDY BANK.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council to "examine the doings and transactions of the several incorporated Banks in this State, and generally to ascertain the state and condition of the same," pursuant to a Resolve of the Legislature of the 6th of March last, have the honour to

REPORT IN PART.

That soon after our appointment we proceeded to Eastport, to examine Bank of Passamaquoddy. We arrived there on the 18th inst. and immediately called on Jonathan Bartlett, Esq. the President, stated to him our object and exhibited to him the evidence of our appointment. He was desirous that we should communicate the notice of our appointment to the Directors in writing, and we accordingly transmitted to them a note giving them the information, and requesting an interview with them for the purpose of making any arrangements for our mutual convenience to the time and manner of proceeding in the investigation. In the course of the day we received an answer to our note from the President, stating that "A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called, and your communication laid before them. I am instructed to answer, That, they have maturely deliberated upon the same, and regret to say that it is inexpedient to consent at this time to the examination which you propose. It is feared that an exposure might injuriously affect the interests of individuals indebted to the Bank, and thereby deprive the Bank of the power of collecting many of its debts. In addition, the rate of a large amount of Foreign Exchange is yet unknown, and must necessarily remain so for three or four months. Every effort has been and will continue to be made to bring the concerns of the Bank to a speedy settlement."

It was with great surprise and regret that we received this unqualified refusal on the part of the Directors to consent to such an examination into the state of the Bank as was required by the Act of the Legislature. But decisive and unequivocal as the language of the answer appeared to be, we were unwilling to abandon the hope, that the determination of the Board of Directors might be changed by such explanations as we were ready to give, as to what we conceived to be the object of the Legislature—

We had another interview with the President, and stated to him that we believed we could in a personal conference with the Directors, without difficulty, obviate the objection to an examination of the affairs of the Bank, on which they seemed principally to rely;

that we did not believe in any event that our examination could lead to the public disclosure of the transactions of individuals with the Bank, who were not concerned in its government; that such a disclosure

we were persuaded was never desired or contemplated by the Legislature; that we felt an entire confidence, that it could not become necessary to the satisfactory execution of our commission; and that we should endeavor so to conduct the inquiry as to avoid all danger of that kind. We further added that an unqualified refusal on the part of the Directors to give any information as to the state of the Bank, might give countenance to opinions unfavourable to the officers as well as prejudicial to the institution; that the public, which had received a large amount of their bills with full confidence in the solvency of the Bank, we conceived were fully entitled in justice to such a disclosure of the circumstances of the Bank as would enable them to form as correct an opinion, as practicable, of the present value of the bills and of the prospect of their ultimate redemption. The President appeared to admit that there was weight in some of our remarks, but did not intimate to us an opinion in favour of consenting to the inquiry we proposed. Unwilling, however, to abandon all hope of satisfying the reasonable expectations of the public, we addressed another note to the Directors, renewing and urging our request for a personal interview with them. The next morning we received an answer declining the proposed meeting, stating that they adhered to the determination expressed in their first note, and requesting that our "future communications, if any, may be in writing to the Board." The tenor of this note, connected with our previous conversation with the President, was such as to preclude

all hope on our part of any benefit likely to result from urging our demands further, especially as we had sought a conversation with such of the Directors as we had any personal acquaintance with, and they declined entering into any conversation with us on the affairs of the Bank, on the ground that the Board had determined that all communications between us and them must be in writing. We however thought it best to direct another note to the President, requesting him to communicate it to the Board, recapitulating briefly the substance of what we had before remarked to him in conversation, and mentioning that we should remain in town the next day to receive any communication from the Directors, if on a reconsideration of the subject, their determination should be changed. This was on Friday evening and we remained in town until Monday morning, but received no answer to this note. But we again saw the President and he verbally stated that the resolution of the Directors remained unchanged.

It is a source of great regret to us that the objects of the Legislature so far as regards the Bank of Passamaquoddy, should be entirely frustrated. But we continued to urge our demands until we were fully satisfied that all remonstrances on our part were wholly unavailing.

We have had no other means of information as to the state of the Bank, the cause of its failure, or the prospect of an ultimate redemption of its bills, than what are open to the public. We understood that the President stopped payment at the same time the Bank did, and from information derived from persons not connected with the Bank, we think it altogether probable that he is indebted to it in a considerable sum, but how large we had no means of knowing. It is not improbable that a part of this debt may be lost, but to what extent the interest of the Bank may be affected, is left altogether to conjecture. From the best information we could obtain, we could not learn that the Bank had sustained any other loss; nor did we understand that any of the debts due to it were considered of a more doubtful character than what ordinarily belongs to mercantile paper. We were informed by the Directors that the Bank was liable on a large amount of foreign exchange. Information had been received of the dishonour of some bills. From all we could learn, however, we do not think that the Bank will ultimately be a loser by its foreign exchange. A portion of it will probably be returned, but from information derived from sources on which considerable reliance may, we think, be placed, we are led to the belief that the parties on the bills, who stand before the Bank, are generally of ability to take them up.

The immediate cause of the failure of the Bank was the dishonour of two of its own drafts on its agent in Boston, for about \$11,000, the Bank not having provided funds for their payment. The holder of these drafts after they were dishonoured, called on the Bank for security; and after making several calls and waiting several days without receiving satisfaction, sued out a writ and went into the banking house with an officer, to secure himself. Notes being transferred to him, which he deemed satisfactory, the writ was not served. This took place on Saturday the 6th of April. A rumour of these facts having got abroad and the Directors, we suppose, fearing that it would occasion a run on the Bank, after keeping their banking house open during the usual banking hours on Saturday, for the transaction of business, came to the determination to close their doors on Monday. Since that time, they have, as we were informed, secured, partially or wholly, some of the principal creditors of the Bank, but have not redeemed any of their bills, nor, as far as we could learn, have they given any explanation to the holders of them, as to the probability of their being able to redeem them at any future time.

All which is with great respect submitted.

ASHUR WARE,
ELIJAH GREELY.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

May 27th, 1826.

Communication.

SOME REMARKS.
Upon the Observations of Mr. Harry Percy on what I published in your paper respecting the Monied Concerns of our Nation.

Mr. H. P. blames me for putting my name to what I published—I am very willing that the public should judge who is the fairest, he or I. I am answerable for what I have published; but Mr. H. P. has hid himself amongst the bushes or behind a tree, Sabatibus-like, and we do not know where to find him. However, I have found his gun, and find there is no lock to it: so that I do not fear much from it.

You blame me, sir, for not valuing the town of Paris high enough; then you go on to give a valuation of Paris according to your own judgment, and value it at 261,000 dollars; and say, that we shall have this for a valuation instead of \$100,000.

In the valuation of this State, Paris is valued at 127,000 dollars. If there should be a direct tax, the higher the town of Paris is on the valuation, the more we should have to pay, of course.—However, I pray that we never may have to pay a direct tax.

But I presume that it is in the recollection of Mr. H. P. that when the last war was declared we had an empty Treasury, and were not prepared to carry the war into effect without a direct tax, which was attended with great difficulty. I say, if Congress pursue the same course which they have pursued of late, in similar circumstances, we shall be obliged to have recourse to similar measures.

You say, Mr. H. P. that if we had a hundred million of dollars in the Treasury, we must have a standing army to defend it from the Vandals and the members of Congress, and that the very "watch dogs" would take it away.

I do not know what you mean by the "watch dogs," unless you mean the heads of department.

Sir, you have here cast a greater indignity upon Congress, than I have in any thing which I have said.

Sir, what I wrote is substantially true, and will remain so—let you say what you will.—

You conclude that we have paid off three-fourths of the Public Debt very easy.—And how have you paid it, by raising the value of Paris? which every man of common sense knows, that instead of lessening, it increases the sum we should have to pay.

You blame me for saying any thing on the subject—Sir, I am a citizen of our Nation, and am subject to sustain my part of all her burdens; consequently I have a right to think and express my thoughts without asking H. P. or any other man. I explained my motives in

what I wrote—and now bid adieu to H. P. until his real name shall appear. Your friend,

JAMES HOOPER.

Married.

In Howard's Gore, Rev. Charles Frost, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Bethel, to Miss Lucinda Smith, of the former place.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A BRIDGE AT SULLIVAN FERRY.

To be drawn in Portland, all in, ONE DAY, on the 29th of June, by an improved method, secured by Leiters Patent.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$2,000

1	"	1,500
1	"	1,000
1	"	900
1	"	800
1	"	700
1	"	600
2	"	500
1	"	400
1	"	300
1	"	200
11	"	100
22	"	50
120	"	20
4000	"	4

4165 Prizes.

7835 Blanks.

Three Tickets sure of One Prize, and

May draw FIVE!

Tickets and Parts in the above Lottery for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

As this Lottery will be drawn on the day named

(29th inst.) early application should be made for

Tickets.—It will be seen by the above Scheme that a

small Prize amounts to more than the price of the

Ticket.—Present Price—Wholes \$3.00—Quarters

87 1/2 cents.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—Having seen in your Observer an account of a Traveller, who visited the *Great Falls*, on the Androscoggin river, in Rumford—and heard the story of “*Role on his Rock*,” it appeared quite different to another traveller, whose reflections are in the following lines.—The story of the Rock was told very different to the two travellers; and the time of visiting the place, I presume, will have a different effect upon the same person. When the water is low the river draws into a narrow channel;—possibly two days afterwards it will overflow its banks, and the roaring of the Falls be heard a dozen miles.—The Rock is situated at the head of a fall of 60 feet; and the water has been known to rise 20 feet in 48 hours. *T.*

ROLE ON HIS ROCK.

NATURE was hush'd in wild, drear stillness, when Embark'd our hero on the smooth surface; In solemn silence, glides along the stream—A silence, so profound, almost could hear Angels whisper “destruction!”—The zephyrs To Eastern regions wafted—the thunder, In yonder hollow, hallowing caverns, Deceived away toward the jaws of death.

The night, an awful gloom as when escapes Some wily demon from the dark abyss By heaven's guardians, who in charge the elect Keep from ills, snares, and disastrous woes—“Dark as was Chaos, ere the infant Sun Was roll'd together, or had try'd his beams “Athwart the gloom profound.”—His wife that night, in sleeping contemplation, A flying snake descending thought she saw Enter a tomb, where a lonely widow, With her child, the sad decay of nature Came to see, of a departed husband. Grop'd in the dreary vault, by glim'ring light, When, behold, in his skull, a serpent coil'd, At them darted vengeance, and his breath was fire! So in awful dreams, presaging horror, She lay alone and spent this dreary night—*Ere Aurora's dawn, the region rung—*

“Role and the boat are gone!”—“Oh! he's dead.” Their hearts burst, in sighs, groans, and tears, crying “How his body writhes, in dread agony!”

In gaping chasms down the roaring flood!—Men, matrons from their bed—maids, children, All run—on hills and dales, they fled, they flew.

A fox in terror, up a mountain scrambled; For nought could with reverence the scene behold, But the Lords of God's lower creation.

No primitive, persecuted saint approach'd The burning state; nor prostrate Angel With more adoration, our God invok'd.

Hung were the heavens, with a cloud dismal black, Skirted with the rays of the rising sun;—Red as liquid blood, they thought was seated

On a throne of fire the Prince of Devils, With forked tongue, split foot, and serpent's tail—

Roll'd his huge eyeballs, sailing down the heavens, Like two Meteors on the twilight air.

With flaming trails. Our glar'd the full-orb'd moon.

Around his head, attending spirits play'd,

On vivid lightning darting through the sky.

And all the waters of this mighty river,

Came foaming, rushing, tumbling down

The immensity of steep impetuous:

As when with tumultuous roar redundant,

A thousand thunders their voices utter.—

Then their bodies shook—every nerve trembled;

Groan'd the solid rocks with ponderous load.

The cloud-cap'd mountains seemed to move.

When the sun his rays refulgent pour'd,

Role through the mist was seen 'twixt heaven and earth,

Beyond the reach of mortals, wet with spray,

Conversing in despair, with pangs of death;

His eyes all full of tears, pour'd out his soul

In pray'r which nothing but spirits hear.

In the midst of these tremendous waters

On his rock he set, throned in awful state,

Crown'd with a rainbow round his head.

Tree vied with tree, hung with drops congeal'd

In thousand different shapes and colours,

Which most should grace this mighty scene.

Some cry'd, some pray'd, some rav'd, some run, some leap'd

In frantic rage, from rock to rock 'twixt chasms.

Boats at toats flew, and ropes were vain.

Almighty God from his radiant throne

Beheld in pity—their prayers were heard—

Bless'd means, and thus was borne away.

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

PREDICTION.

We understand many credulous people, in this part of the State, have, with “greedy ears” listened to a marvellous story which runneth in this wise, with some variations: That not long since, a woman in Somerset county, who had been deaf and dumb for forty years, suddenly looked wondrous wise and to the astonishment of her friends, gave distinct and audible utterance to the prediction that in the month of June ensuing, the heat of the sun would be so intense as to melt the glass in the windows; to be accompanied by an earthquake; the whole to conclude (as the theatricals say) with a grand snow storm and the freezing of the river! The prophetess then expired. The name of this woman who could rend the veil which covers futurity, and see “coming events cast their shadows before,” we have not learned.

How this ridiculous, if not impious story originated, we know not: but probably some wag who had read Whiston's prophecy of the destruction of the earth by a comet, thought to practise a similar joke on the Kennebec. We have noticed this to reprehend those who manufacture or retail such nonsense; they may think it capital fun; but they should recollect there is no humanity in diverting themselves at the expense of the ignorant and superstitious. It is not long since a man without a head or legs marched through the city of New-York, as the story went, crying with a loud voice that the island would sink on a certain day; and so much were the apprehensions of some excited that hundreds left the city when the day arrived.—The great mass of society, in this country, cannot be disturbed by superstitious stories; but there are many harmless people who are not yet philosophers enough to shake off the prejudices of a bad education;—and whoever can amuse himself by making such people misrule, deserves to be put in a tread-mill.

The barbarians who formerly inhabited the north of Europe, and from whom we are prin-

cipally descended, were, before the introduction of Christianity from Italy, a remarkably superstitious people. With them the air was filled with ghosts, spirits and fairies; superhuman beings continually floated past them, “embodied in the viewless wind;” witches haunted their dwellings, and the woods and caves were peopled with demons and monsters. Every important event was preceded by omens, and men lived in continual gloom and apprehension of coming misfortune. The Christian religion, and the progress of knowledge, gradually dispelled this gloom, but at the present day many superstitions prevail in this country, but more especially in Germany, the bogs of Ireland, and the highlands of Scotland and Wales, which have been handed down from the worshippers of Woden.

FROM THE CHERSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE HAUNTED POND.

On the summit level, between Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, is a pond about a mile in diameter, and for aught that has been ascertained to the contrary, is as deep as it is broad. It receives no visible tributary streams; still, discharges to the west, water sufficient to turn a grist mill the whole year. With a very little expense at the east end, the water might be turned to the Merrimack. To account for the large quantity of water it discharges, we must conclude, that it has large subterraneous tributaries. It is observable that the centre of this pond remains unfrozen till the middle of winter, when other collections of water are locked up with ice a foot thick; and that the water, at such times from some unknown cause, is kept in a constant motion, not unfrequently accompanied by an evolution of fog, steam or spray. The most scientific observers of this singular circumstance suppose that there must be volcanic operations going on, under the water. To the same cause we must attribute those tremendous roarings and crackings of the ice, the sound of which has been heard the distance of two or three miles. In one instance, so violent was this commotion, with the assistance of a south wind, as to break up the whole pond and clear it of ice four or five inches thick.

Formerly, in the winter, when the lanes were blocked up with snow-drifts, this pond was used as a highway, but on account of the frequent calamities that have happened to people within the influence of this haunted region, it is now very little used for that purpose. Many an incautious traveller has been doomed to spend the night on this bewildered pond, when he has presumed to cross it after dark, without a compass, or an opportunity of consulting the stars; and in the morning, had the mortification to trace in the snow, all his windings across the pond, sometimes within five rods of the shore, without being able to reach it.

The writer of this in company with eleven others, not many years since, in attempting to cross this pond at a late hour at night, was made the subject, over whom the enchanting spirit exercised his unwelcome influence. The bell had long before struck the timely hour of rest, the night was dark, and not a breath of wind to disturb the dozy fog that hung over us, when we approached the pond. We travelled toward the opposite shore an hour, as near as our weary limbs could measure time, before any thing was suspected amiss, when the gloomy news that we were bewildered, caused the whole company to make a stand. A consultation was called, but no two could agree upon the route we should take. To the darkness and late hour of the night, which alone was sufficient to petrify the stoutest hearts, were added the workings of a feverish mind, just returning from scenes of dissipation. For it must be acknowledged, that in tend of resting our limbs on the bed of ease, we had wantonly employed them the whole evening, in the new and unsanctified exercises of a *Dancing School*.

To remain where we were, appeared silly, and if we advanced, *Charybodus* stared us full in the face! One dreary hour followed another in the same dubious state between halting and advancing, when a halloo! from one of the company broke the slumbers of a neighbouring cur. The well known bark of Lion was music to our ears, and as long as he responded to our entreaties, his notes proved “a guide to our feet,” and wonderfully accelerated our approach for the wished for shore. The first land we made proved to be about three rods from where we started to cross the pond; the nearest house was then sought, where we were glad to find a shelter for the remainder of the night. In the morning we expected to be able to trace, in the snow, our various wanderings, but had a flock of sheep wintered there, the centre of the pond would not have exhibited a more miscellaneous collection of foot-steps.

Some suppose that an evil spirit infests the atmosphere of the pond; others maintain that the Guardian Spirit has been provoked to wrath by the unlawful ravages that have been committed by the neighbours, upon the blueberries and wild pears that line the shore, or their impious endeavors to exterminate the silver trout that innocently inhabit the cool and limpid waters. But the pious peasantry of the neighbourhood attribute all these troubles to the Devil, who has been let loose upon the waters ever since their peaceful slumbers were profaned, by the following unhallowed scenes.

From the good old “days of yore,” it was the fashion for the young people, in this part of the country, annually to celebrate a “sleigh ride.” This was as religiously observed as a Fast, or Thanksgiving, though the rites were performed in a very different frame of mind. The Sunday clothes, to be sure, were all put in requisition, but the ceremonies consisted in frisking, dancing, and cutting up such frolics as, in some instances, to make even the delicate whiteness of the snow to

blush. One winter the snow, which had ever been a faithful and constant brumal visitor in that neighbourhood, as if conscious of her instrumentality in promoting these sinful practices, made such a distribution of her favours as would be likely to disconcerten the prevailing custom. She left the dirty earth perfectly naked all winter. But it was “hard for those who had been accustomed to do evil to learn to do well.” Accordingly, one Sunday noon, when the upper part of the meeting-house was occupied with only the younger part of the congregation, provoked to the indulgence of evil propensities, by the Devil, or the bewitching objects in the opposite galleries, several young men were so far led to the profanation of holy time, as to introduce the subject of a “Sleigh ride.” And though the bare ground seemed an insuperable obstacle to its consumption, the smooth and glassy surface of the pond, now completely sealed with an ice, that reflected the rays of the sun directly in their faces, presented a prospect too inviting for their perverse inclinations to resist. They came to the resolution to dispense with the pleasing accompaniment of frozen snow-balls in their faces, and improve the only spot, favourable to the performance of their fantastic revelries.

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to the subscriber on or before Monday the twenty-eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as will pay the same, will then be sold at public vendue as the law directs, at the dwelling-house of John Hunt, Innholder, in said Albany.

PARSONS HASKELL, Collector for the town of Albany, for the year 1825.

Albany, May 2, 1825.

Brown's Drops for Fits.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS, the most valuable Medicine hitherto made use of, as will appear from the following account and testimony in its favour:

This Medicine has been known and used in this country for about eighty years; but no efforts having been made to diffuse a knowledge of its efficacy, it has hitherto been principally confined to the region where the proprietor of it has resided. The original recipe from which the drops are prepared, was brought from Scotland, nearly a century ago, by Mr. James Otterson, a native of that country, by whom, and by whose recipe they were prepared as long as he lived.

Mr. Otterson died subsequently to the Revolution, at the advanced age of 103 years, and the recipe then became the property of Mr. Brown of Chester, who married a daughter of Mr. Otterson. From her, it descended to his son, Mr. James Brown, by whom the medicine has been prepared in small quantities for many years, but as before observed, the knowledge of its efficacy has been limited, and few or no exertions have been made to give it that celebrity, which, from its antiquity and its valuable effects in curing the distressing complaint of Fits, it so justly deserves. The medicine is still prepared by Mr. Brown, who has appointed the subscribers sole Agents for establishing agencies in various parts of the United States, and for vending said Drops. Few remedies have been more generally esteemed for the disorder of Fits where it has been thoroughly used. It may be taken by different ages and constitutions with safety where proper attention is paid to the following Directions.—That the public may have the testimony of those who have used it, we give the following certificates, of which many more of a similar kind might easily be obtained.

Concord, (N. H.) Dec. 20, 1825.

Directions.—These drops are to be administered as follows, viz.—for an adult, 60 drops, to be taken in a spoonful of wine or brandy, when going to bed, and 55 in the morning, immediately on rising; or children of one year, 4 drops; of two years, 9 drops; of four years, 15 drops; of fourteen years, 35 drops; but the dose is to vary according to circumstances and the constitution of the patient. Persons using them must abstain from milk, butter and cheese.—Price, \$1 per bottle.

Certificate of REUBEN COLBY, Esq. of Hebron, (N. H.)

This may certify to whom it may concern, that I was taken with Fits the first of September, 1818, and in October following had one more. From that time they increased so that I had one in every fifteen days through the winter. I made application to a number of physicians, but found no relief. In May, 1819, I procured a bottle of Brown's Drops for Fits. I had one fit in June, and one in August, and have not had any from that time until now. I took one bottle and a half. My health has been gaining from that time to the present. It appears that the drops effected the cure.

Hebron, Sept. 10, 1822.

Certificate of JONAS WHIPPLE, Esq. Attorney at Law of Hooksett.

I, Jonas Whipple, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

Hooksett, June, 1823.

Certificate of Mr. ROBERT BUNTING, Allenstown.

I, Robert Bunting, of lawful age, testify and say that when I was about nineteen years old, I was taken with convolution fits. I applied to Mr. Brown for his drops, and I found immediate relief from taking them. I am now in the fifty-sixth year of my age, and never have had any more fits since I made use of his drops; therefore, I can recommend them to the public as a valuable medicine for Fits.

ROBERT BUNTING.

Allenstown, June 5, 1823.

Certificate of GEORGE HOWEN, Esq. of Concord.

I certify, that about the year 1794, I employed in my office, at the Printing Business, a young man by the name of Stephen Sewall, who was subject to epileptic or convolution fits, and whose health became greatly impaired by their frequency and severity. On hearing of the drops for Fits prepared by Mr. Brown, of Chester, (now in Hooksett,) Mr. Sewall was advised to make use of them, which he did, to the number of only one or two phials, according to the directions. He had no return of fits after he began to take the drops, and in a few months he appeared to be restored to a perfect state of health. He continued in my family and office for more than a year afterwards, and experienced no further inconvenience from the fits, nor any symptoms of their return.

GEORGE HOWEN.

Concord, Jan. 24, 1825.

Said drops are sold wholesale and retail at the shop of Morris & Farmer in Concord (N. H.) and Maynard & Noyes, 29, Washington-street, Boston—Read & Spaulding, Amherst—Calvin Spaulding, Hallowell, Portland—Eben Fuller, Augusta—Merrill & Mitchell, Portland—Bradley & Warren, Fryeburg—John Wilkinson, Bath—W. & J. T. Poor, Belfast—G. W. Holden, Brunswick.

April 27.

WEEKLY GAZETTE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

LaFleury.